

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the third full paragraph starting on page 1 of the specification as follows:

An example of a rolling traction type variator is illustrated, in highly schematic format, in Fig. 1. This drawing shows a variator 10 of the "full toroidal" type. Here, two input discs 12,14 are mounted upon a drive shaft 16 for rotation therewith and have respective part toroidal surfaces 18, 20 facing toward corresponding part toroidal surfaces 22, 24 formed upon a central output disc 26, two toroidal cavities being thus defined by the discs. The output disc is journalled such as to be rotatable independently of the shaft 16. Drive from an engine or other prime mover, input via the shaft 16 and input discs 12,14, is transferred to the output disc 26 via a set of rollers disposed in the toroidal cavities. A single representative roller 28 is illustrated but typically three such rollers are provided in each cavity. An end load applied across the input discs 12,14 by a hydraulic end load arrangement 15 provides pressure forces between rollers and discs to enable such transfer of drive. Drive is taken from the output disc to further parts of the transmission, typically an epicyclic mixer, as is well known in the art and described-- e.g.-- in [[UK]] European patent application 8429823 85308344.2, which was published as EP 0185463, the content of which is incorporated herein by reference. Each roller is journalled in a respective carriage 30 which is itself coupled to a hydraulic actuator 32 whereby an adjustable translational force can be applied to the roller/carriage combination. As well as being capable of translational motion the roller/carriage combination is able

to rotate about the axis of a piston 31 of the actuator 32 to change the "tilt angle" of the roller and to move the contacts between rollers and discs, thereby allowing variation in the variator transmission ratio, as is well known to those skilled in the art.